

Amusements.
ACADEMY—8—Clodella.
AMBER THEATRE—8—Der Neue Herr.
BOOTH THEATRE—8—The Hustler.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—The Merry Monarch.
CASINO—8—Cavallieri Rusticana and The Tyrolean.
DAILY THEATRE—8—The Merry Monarch.
GARDEN THEATRE—8—The Merry Monarch.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—The Merry Monarch.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8—The Merry Monarch.
HARRISON'S THEATRE—8—The Merry Monarch.
HERRMANN'S THEATRE—8—The Merry Monarch.
ROY'S MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8—A Trip to China.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Vandeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8—The Merry Monarch.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Grand Opera.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8—The Merry Monarch.
NEW PARK THEATRE—8—The Merry Monarch.
WILSON'S—8—The Merry Monarch.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
and 7:30 to 10 p. m.—Autumn Exhibition.
PALMER'S THEATRE—8—The Merry Monarch.
PROCTOR'S THEATRE—8—The Merry Monarch.
STAR THEATRE—8—The Merry Monarch.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—8—The Merry Monarch.
TRIAL THEATRE—8—The Merry Monarch.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8—The Merry Monarch.
14TH STREET THEATRE—8—The Merry Monarch.

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Business Notices.
Kepp's Dress Shirts to measure, 6 for \$5. None better at any price. 800 and 811 Broadway.
ROLL TOP DESKS
And Office Furniture
Manufactured by T. G. Schew
111 Fulton-st., N. Y.
THIRTEEN WEEKS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, 7 days a week.....\$10.00
Daily, without Sunday.....\$8.00
Daily, without Sunday.....\$8.00
Weekly Tribune.....\$1.00
Semi-weekly Tribune.....\$1.00
Postage prepaid by Tribune, except on Daily and Sunday papers for mail subscribers in New York City and its vicinity, and on the Semi-weekly Tribune, which is sent by express extra postage will be paid by subscribers.
Remittance by Postal Note, Express Order, Draft or Registered Letter.
Cash or Postal Note, if sent in a registered letter, will be accepted.
Main office of the Tribune, 154 Nassau-st., New York.
Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New York.

New-York Daily Tribune.
FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1891.
TWELVE PAGES.
THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign—Imperial troops in China numbering 4,000 were defeated by rebel forces. French striking miners captured a mine at Rive de Gier. The King of Denmark arrived in Berlin and was received by the Emperor.
Domestic—News was received in San Francisco of the wreck of a brig with 270 people on board. Mr. Blaine's physician in Philadelphia says that the Secretary is in excellent health. One person was killed and several injured by the dethroning of a passenger train on the South Carolina Railroad, the work of a wrecker. The fugitive Democratic Supervisor of Onondaga County is still in hiding. The jubilee of Archbishop Kenrick began in St. Louis. Anxiety is felt lest many grain-laden boats become ice-bound in the Erie Canal. The report of Secretary Noble to the President was made public.
City and Suburban—An attempt was made to assassinate the Rev. Dr. John Hall by a crazy man who fired three shots at him from a revolver at close range as he was coming out of church after the morning service; the Doctor escaped unhurt and his assailant was arrested. The Rev. Dr. C. A. Briggs continued his series of lectures on the Bible. Mrs. Annie Besant delivered a lecture on "Madame Blavatsky and Reincarnation."
The Weather—Forecast for to-day. Generally fair with slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 27 degrees; lowest, 18; average, 23.5-8.

Springer is looking up. Really. There is no doubt about it. His candidacy for the Speakership has, until within a few days, been regarded as the joke of the season; but now he actually seems to be in the race, and some of his competitors are plainly vexed by the strength he is showing. What a great thing it would be for Springer—if he should succeed in "downing" Mills, Crisp, McMillin and the rest! Stranger things have happened, though.
Secretary Noble's report is one of the most important issued from the great Departments of the Government. It covers a wide variety of topics and makes note of advancement in all the large interests grouped together under the care of the Interior Department. To mention a single subject out of a multitude, it may be remarked that what Secretary Noble says regarding the Eleventh Census will attract special attention. His carefully considered opinion is that Mr. Porter's work will stand as much fair and honest criticism as any work of the same magnitude ever done at home or abroad. The rapidity with which the census work has been accomplished is particularly praised.

Does Roswell P. Flower mean to be simply a tender to the Hill Presidential boom? The terms of his contract with the Governor-Senator are, of course, not public property, but D. B. Hill is well known to be capable of driving a hard bargain. Mr. Flower's lips have thus far been resolutely sealed against Hill's attempt to steal the Legislature. He has chosen as his private secretary the man who performed that service for his predecessor. Mr. Hill means to stay in Albany up to the last moment in order to see that the Flower administration is properly started and nothing done inimical to his interests. He has already—on the assumption that the Democrats will control the Assembly—picked out a man for Speaker. Governor Hill is bound to keep a firm hand on the Democratic machine of the State. If possible, and to all appearance Roswell Flower will help him as much as lies in his power.

The crooked work done by the Democratic canvassers in Dutchess County at the bidding of David B. Hill cannot be too thoroughly understood. It is carefully reviewed and summed up on another page by our correspondent, who watched the counting of the votes at Poughkeepsie and is fully informed regarding all the proceedings. No one who reads this account can fail to see that votes were deliberately stolen in order to cook up a majority for Osborne, the Democratic candidate for Senator. Not only did the Supervisors exceed their powers in lesser matters, but at the last they resorted to downright manufacture of votes for their candidate, and then they made up a fraudulent return, had it certified by an extorted County Clerk, and sent it to Albany. If justice is done, each and

all of these men will be made to feel the heavy arm of the law. The will of the people cannot thus be overborne and set aside.
There is no doubt that the man who fired three shots at Dr. John Hall as he was leaving the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday morning is a dangerous crank. Fortunately, he was promptly caught and is no longer in a position to use a pistol on anybody. It appears that he wrote numerous abusive letters to Dr. Hall, and then made up such mind as he had that Dr. Hall had been engaged in a conspiracy to injure him. He was a bad marksman, for the last shot, though fired at short range, went wide of the mark. Dr. Hall had a lucky escape, and is to be congratulated on getting off without even a scratch.

It is always profitable to inquire after a defeat into the causes which were responsible for it, to the end that the mistakes which were committed may not be repeated. Ever since election active Republicans, who have only the good of the party at heart, have been engaged in this laudable exercise, as our columns attest. In a letter from Albany, which is printed on another page, three sagacious and experienced members of the organization submit suggestions which have only to be acted upon, they think, greatly to increase the party's fighting capacity in the campaigns of the future. These suggestions are entitled to the respectful consideration alike of leaders and of rank and file, and are well calculated to provoke a discussion which cannot fail to be attended by good results.

REPUBLICANS AND THE ELECTION FRAUDS
The determination of Republican leaders to prevent the theft of Senate seats meets with the hearty approval of the reputable men of both parties. Every good citizen, be he Republican or be he Democrat, must be filled with indignation at the conduct of the eighteen Democratic Supervisors of Dutchess County, who, in flagrant defiance of law and of their official oaths, manufactured a majority for Mr. Osborne. A more atrocious piece of counting-in was never perpetrated in this State; no, not even when Tammany, by the aid of its repeaters, ballot-box stuffers and rascally inspectors, swindled John A. Griswold out of the Governorship to which the people had called him.

In resolving to fight this fraud upon the voters of the XVth District and similar frauds which have been perpetrated in other districts, the representative men of the party will merely be doing their duty. Having helped to make the Senate Republican by their energetic efforts during the campaign, they do not purpose to allow Democratic thieves—no matter how high the official place of any of them may be—to rob our party of the fruits of victory. The will of the people as unmistakably declared at the ballot-box on the 3d of November gave the control of the Senate of 1892-93 to the Republicans. So the inspectors of elections found and announced on election night. Is a gang of desperate Democratic politicians standing for all that is most dishonest and degraded in politics to be allowed to reverse this result? Republicans everywhere say No, and so say fair-minded Democrats.

The Republican party during all its patriotic and most fruitful career has labored steadily to strengthen our system of government—government of the people by the people. And for nothing has it fought harder in pursuance of its loyal aim than for a pure ballot-box, for an honest count of honest votes. One of the most notable of its recent achievements in this State was the passage of the Ballot-Reform Act. Governor Hill, who is now bossing the infamous ring which is bent upon stealing the Senate, vetoed three of their bills, but they compelled him to sign the fourth. In view of these considerations Republicans would be untrue to their obligations if they failed to do their best to defeat the shameless conspiracy which is now in progress. That their efforts will be seconded by the best, the most intelligent element in the Democratic party we should be loath to doubt. There ought to be no politics in a fight against the enemies of an honest ballot. For, if the will of the people, the determination of the majority, is not to be allowed to prevail, then popular government becomes a farce. The outrage which the Democratic Supervisors of Dutchess County committed primarily affects the voters of the XVth District. But it is none the less an outrage upon every citizen in the State, since it is subversive of the cardinal principle upon which a democracy is built. The State of New-York must be made too hot for election thieves, and all signs indicate that it will be made too hot for them.

FRANCE AND THE NEW TARIFF.
The report of the Associated Press regarding the effects of the McKinley tariff in France, which was printed in yesterday's Tribune, is exceedingly interesting to Americans. Not the least curious feature of it is embodied in the statement by Minister Reid, who shows that the changes commonly attributed to the new tariff, about which there is most general complaint, are actually due to the Administrative bill; that the French are really complaining louder, although in fact less injured by American changes of duty, than any other European nation, and that the McKinley tariff contains no such extraordinary advances of duty, from 100 to 300 per cent, as appear in the measure which is now passing through the French law-making bodies. At first it was the general opinion in France that the McKinley bill was in its provisions exceptionally unfavorable to that country. But Mr. Reid took occasion quite early to show the contrary, and has the satisfaction of seeing that the officials of the Government have been convinced that the measure was by no means inimical to France.

Among the many manufacturers and others whose opinions are quoted, nearly all put much stress upon the new provisions for the prevention of undervaluations and other frauds. But these do not belong to the tariff proper, but to the Administrative bill. This latter measure, it should be remembered, is in its essential provisions one which has been strongly urged by the most competent leaders of both parties. Secretary Manning devoted a large part of his reports to the advocacy of this reform, and the most influential Democrats, as well as the leading Republicans, have long agreed about the necessity of rendering the administration of the customs laws more effective.
Nor can there be a just objection to these provisions on the part of French merchants and manufacturers. They have no right to evade or defeat the laws of this country, and it would be discourteous to them to suppose that they have any such desire. It is a fact that undervaluations and other frauds upon the revenue did formerly occur as frequently in importations of goods from France as in importations from any other country, so that any measure calculated to suppress or restrict these abuses must necessarily be felt by somebody in France, if not by the more responsible and reputable producers and traders. But some of both classes honorably uphold the American law in their published statements, and even rejoice in it because it tends to prevent unfair competition among French dealers, or practices to which they were not willing to stoop in order to retain their business.

The testimony as to the effect of the tariff upon French industries is exceedingly contradictory, in part because, as Mr. Reid points out, most of them are not really affected at all. No changes of duties on their products having been made. But others are at present so prostrated by the depression of industries, which prevails generally throughout Europe, that the employees have been obliged to work for the lowest possible wages, and the producers and dealers are forced to sell at the narrowest possible margins of profit, so that the goods are actually placed in this country as cheaply as they were before the duties were advanced. This testimony from foreign sources to the fact which Free Traders so often deny, that the foreigner is frequently compelled to pay the whole duty or the additional duty levied in this country in order to retain his market.

In other cases, not perhaps numerous, but somewhat important, a serious loss of trade to French industry has resulted. The American is justified in remembering that the people of this country do not consume less than before of the products of such industries, but simply get their supplies from home instead of foreign sources. They are, in fact, paying wages to American labor and American manufacturers and merchants, instead of paying to French workmen, manufacturers and traders. This is simply a transfer of custom from establishments abroad to establishments at home, and the measure of depression which is felt in some of these industries in France may help to enlighten Americans in regard to the additional stimulus which has been given to American industry in similar branches. It was the precise object of the new tariff to strengthen and encourage these home industries, and the testimony from foreign sources that it is doing the work intended is therefore not unwelcome.

RESULTS OF THE SHIPPING ACT.
The acceptance of bids for ocean mail service under the American flag enables us to take an account of stock of the practical benefits of recent shipping legislation. The chief gain is the establishment of a line of American steamers with the Plate countries. The only other new enterprise is the Galveston service with Venezuelan and Colombian ports. These two lines will involve the construction of six new ships, three of the second and three of the fourth class. The bids for the existing service between New-York and Cuba, Mexico and Venezuela will make two more ships necessary. The Pacific Mail bids which have been accepted will require in the course of a few years the building of six or eight new vessels. In the aggregate about sixteen steamers, three of them of 5,000 tons and 16 knots speed, will probably be added to the commercial marine in consequence of the recent legislation. The Plate service will be the most substantial gain.

We shall not attempt to conceal the fact that these results are not as large as the friends of the American commercial marine have been looking for. While the act has not proved a failure, it has imparted less of an impulse to the carrying trade than we hoped it would do. The results indicate that the scaling down of the rates of compensation by a third seriously impaired the efficiency of the act as a stimulative and creative measure. If the bill had been enacted in its original form, as it passed the Senate, the results would have been very different. The fact that capital has been very attracted for new enterprises is a signal proof that the premiums were not large enough. The frantic efforts of Democratic members in the last House to cripple the measure when they could not succeed in defeating it outright were successful. The Ocean Mail Service Act was not, as experience has now shown, an adequate measure of relief for shipping interests. The reduction of premiums by a third was a most unfortunate compromise.

It must also be added that the proposals of the Postmaster-General for ocean mail service involved almost rigid application of the act in its weakened form. Five bids have been rejected outright on account of non-compliance with the terms of the advertisements. Their rejection was perhaps necessary, but if there had been more elasticity in carrying out the law enacted by Congress, and if fewer conditions and less exacting requirements had been imposed, not only these offers, but many more, could have been accepted.

If the policy of reciprocity is to become permanently useful and successful, it must involve a large increase of transportation facilities. An American steamer is the finest and most effective advertisement of the mercantile and manufacturing capabilities of the Nation which can be sent abroad. Without a large development of the merchant marine the diplomacy of reciprocity will be deprived of a great part of its beneficial effect, so far as increased markets for American manufactures and products are concerned. Strenuous efforts are required to secure enlarged steam communication with Southern countries. The results of the bidding under the Ocean Mail Service Act have shown that the measure in its crippled state is not large enough in its scope to bring about the desired result. Friends of American shipping interests must therefore continue the agitation of the subject until they succeed in making legislators understand that the Nation will and must have a merchant marine worthy of its industrial fame.

A DISCREDITED OFFICIAL.
John P. Adams has been the Commissioner of City Works in Brooklyn for four years. He was appointed by Mayor Chapin a short time after the beginning of his first term in 1888. The appointment was considerably criticised for the reason that Mr. Adams was a lawyer and an active Democratic politician. It was felt that the head of that department should be a practical business man, if not an engineer, and that one less intimately concerned in party politics would give better satisfaction to the city at large. Mr. Adams proceeded to demonstrate his unfitness for his office by retaining the chairmanship of the Kings County Democratic General Committee, and this scandal has gone on during the whole of the last four years. In spite of it, however, Mayor Chapin reappointed Commissioner Adams in 1890. The latter is known to be ambitious to retain his office for at least two years more; and one of the questions that the coming Mayor will be called on to decide soon after the beginning of the year will be whether to reappoint Adams or place a new man at the head of the Department of City Works.

If Mayor-elect Boody has contemplated continuing the old Commissioner in office, the occurrence of the recent accident to the aqueduct on which Brooklyn is wholly dependent for its water supply ought to settle the question. The Department of City Works cannot evade or avoid responsibility for the collapse of the conduit through its negligence and carelessness in permitting the contractors to do their work in the way easiest for them. There is no room for doubt as to the cause of the accident, and none that the terms of the contract were not enforced. Commissioner Adams is directly responsible for the acts of his subordinates who were detailed to oversee this work. No matter what the result of the "investigation" which he has ordered his engineers to make—and we are fully prepared for a declaration from them that there was no carelessness, and that the crushing-in of the arch of the conduit was unavoidable—the people of Brooklyn have made up their minds

on this point. Commissioner Adams is a thoroughly discredited official.

WHY HILL IS SO ANXIOUS.
Why is David B. Hill making such a desperate effort to steal the State Senate? The fact that he is notoriously the most grasping and selfish of politicians—ask Smith Weed—precludes the supposition that he is animated in the course he is pursuing by his love for the Democratic party. Every man who knows Hill is aware that he is not given to efforts in behalf of the Democracy which do not promise to bring a generous quantity of grist to his own personal mill. Some members of the marine, the ultra-marine, corps may be laboring under the impression that Hill is not for Hill first, last and all the time, but level-headed men make no such mistake.

What, then, is the true inwardness of the Governor's present disgraceful performance? The question is easily answered. He yearns to be nominated for the Presidency, but cannot fail to be aware that the Democratic National Convention would be radically opposed to withdrawing him from the United States Senate unless he was to be succeeded by a Democrat. His pretensions in any event most likely would be studiously ignored by the convention. But even if a majority of the delegates should be favorable to him on general grounds, the fact that his resignation from the Senate would be followed by the election of a Republican would be fatal to his canvass. The Presidential bird of '92 is in the bush, and the Republicans are going to bag it. Is it fairly supposable that the cool-headed Democratic leaders will risk a nomination which will cost them not only the bird in the bush but the Senatorial bird in hand? But how is Hill to be succeeded in the Senate by a Democrat if the Republicans control the New-York Legislature? These considerations constitute a perfectly reasonable explanation of the Governor's anxiety for a Democratic majority in the Senate. His affection for his Presidential boom constrains him. Backing bogus election returns ostensibly with the hope of securing Democratic supremacy in the Legislature for the good of the party, in reality he is scheming to serve his own voracity as an office-seeker.

With what emotions Grover Cleveland and Roswell P. Flower must contemplate the Governor's present manoeuvres!

MONEY AND BUSINESS.
The eleventh month of the year is closing, and the distribution of manufactured products still falls below expectations, though trade in the aggregate is close to the largest ever known. The West and South are selling more than ever before, but not buying quite as much. From the East at least, as in some other years. Last year's short crops at the West, and extraordinary fall in the price of cotton at the South, followed some years of over-trading in land and debt creation in both sections, so that in both there is a large volume of indebtedness to be cleared off. But sales of merchandise at the chief Western cities are, on the whole, larger than in any previous year, and the rapid development of manufactures in that section may take from Eastern producers a fraction of their trade in some branches, in which the consumption is at present not quite equal to expectations, and therefore not quite equal to production.

The volume of trade is not quite 3 per cent less than that of last November, measured by Clearing House records at all points outside New-York, and last year's aggregate was much the largest ever known in November. Into this aggregate go really phenomenal movements of grain and cotton, so that in other branches of business the decrease must be more than 3 per cent. The exchanges in all Eastern cities for three weeks, New-York excepted, aggregate \$689,000,000, against \$775,000,000 last year, a decrease of 11 per cent; at all Southern cities \$187,000,000, against \$194,000,000, a decrease of nearly 4 per cent; but at all Western cities \$652,000,000, against \$611,000,000 last year, an increase of nearly 7 per cent. But even at the East some branches of business are larger than ever.

The astonishing strength of the iron market, in spite of the largest weekly production ever known, is evidence that actual consumption does not fall below that of any previous year. A better demand is seen for bar iron, because orders for 12,000 new cars have been placed by four railroads, besides similar orders by others, and these require from 75,000 to 100,000 tons finished iron. An order for 20,000 tons steel rails has been placed by the Erie, and plate iron is in low demand, but steel billets are selling at \$26, the lowest price ever known, but structural iron is doing better, as there is some decrease in building, which was overcome for some years. The iron carriers feel increased confidence, the actual coal consumption being much larger this year than ever, and an allotment of 3,250,000 tons has been made for December. In the cotton manufacture made for December. In the cotton manufacture made for December. In the cotton manufacture made for December.

Cold weather has brought a distinct improvement in the sales of overcoats and other heavy woollen goods, but dress goods are quiet, and some union cassimeres are selling 5 per cent lower. A decline in the price of carpets is also generally expected. The knit and worsted goods appear to be well kept, and the sales of raw wool at Boston, Philadelphia and New-York thus far this year aggregate 220,000,000 lbs, against 236,000,000 lbs for the same weeks last year, a decline of 7 per cent. This decrease is readily accounted for by the extraordinary importations of goods in anticipation of the new tariff, for the value of cloths and dress goods alone, imported in nine months ending with September last year, was \$5,000,000 more than for the same months of the previous year, which would represent many million pounds of raw wool. Receipts of hides at Chicago show an increase of 50 per cent over those of corresponding weeks last year, and at other Western points receipts are large, and yet the markets are nowhere so depressed as to indicate an inadequate cash supply. The decrease in shipments of boots and shoes from Boston is still but about 4 per cent compared with those of last year.

The great industries all continue hopeful, because the marketing of crops goes on with unprecedented rapidity. Of cotton, 176,000 bales more came into sight in November than in the same month last year, and the exports were 114,000 bales larger. The price has dropped a shade to 8.65 cts. for middling uplands, and with 4,576,379 bales already in sight since September 1, whereas, 4,152,014 bales was the greatest quantity that ever came into sight during the first three months of any previous crop year, short crop estimates naturally have but little weight. Receipts of wheat at the few principal Western markets last week were over 7,000,000 bushels, and in four weeks of November have been 30,114,000, against 10,717,825 in the same weeks last year. The price has declined 1 to 2 cents in different positions, in spite of the Russian ukase prohibiting exports, which finally went into effect last Monday. From Atlantic ports alone the exports in four weeks have been equivalent to 15,000,000 bushels wheat, flour included, against 4,500,000 bushels from the same ports last year. Corn is cornered again at Chicago, and November sells here at 75 cents, against December at 60 cents, but pork products are a shade lower. In the price of oats there is a slight decline, and half a cent in coffee, a cent in oil, and a sixteenth in granulated sugar.

With increasing bank reserves, considerable receipts of money from the interior, and imports of over half a million gold, there is no trouble in the money markets. Merchandise exports from New-York for four weeks exceed last year's by \$7,461,482, or 27 per cent, and nearly all the enormous increase in cotton was at other ports, so that all exports for the month seem likely to exceed \$30,000,000. Imports at New-York in four weeks

have been \$38,549,466 in value, against \$42,214,518 last year, indicating an aggregate for the month not much above \$60,000,000. While the excess of exports is so great, the main question for this country is whether Europe can meet the drain upon cash reserves without trouble, but later information is all encouraging. Stocks were little disturbed by the failure on Friday, and were in average price only 6 cents per share lower than a week ago, the aggregate railroad earnings reported thus far in November being 9.1 per cent greater than for the same weeks last year.

Superintendent White, of the Railway Mail Service, in his annual report makes a suggestion worthy of serious attention, namely, that railway postal clerks who become disabled by reason of age or because of injuries be retired upon one-third or one-half pay. This seems not unreasonable in view of the fact that the vocation of these clerks is extra-hazardous, and some compensation for the great risks they have to undergo is no more than fair treatment on the part of the Government. Certainly there could be no objection to the plan proposed if Mr. White's recommendation that the fund for the pensions be provided by withholding from the salary of each clerk a sum equal to one-half of 1 per cent thereof be adopted.

The downward road to Congress—so it was once called by that now almost forgotten humorist, the Danbury "News" man. In Mayor Chapin's case it is certainly proving to be precisely that.

There was the genuine touch of winter in the air yesterday, and people seemed to enjoy it. They walked with vigor, their chests thrown out, a fine color in their cheeks, and a lively sparkle in their eyes. A good brisk walk of half an hour in the park, invigorating weather like that of yesterday is worth a dozen prescriptions and a hundred tonics to the average man in good health. If anyone is troubled with indigestion, sleeplessness or other ills consequent upon the busy lives which New-Yorkers lead, let him try regular doses of Nature's elixir at this time of the year.

All danger of a water famine in this city is now past, and the regular supply of 165,000,000 gallons daily is again allowed to flow through the pipes. New-York's recent experience ought to teach more than one valuable lesson. It is of prime importance that new storage reservoirs should be provided as soon as possible, so that a sufficient quantity of water may be available for even a longer and severer drought than we have lately passed through. Meanwhile, if danger again comes in sight, the warning should be given betimes, and the prevention of waste begin early. Then all establishments, of whatever kind, which use large quantities of water should be required to put in meters as a check on needless consumption.

What is the meaning of the hints that Almy may be set free? Almy was the perpetrator of a most cruel and cold-blooded murder; he pleaded guilty, and after testimony had been taken to determine the degree of his crime—a proceeding which would be anomalous in the courts of this State—he was sentenced to be hanged in December of next year. No possible reason for Executive clemency can be imagined. There is absolutely no circumstance in the case. Yet there is talk of some secret proceedings that may result in setting him free. It is to be hoped that it is no more than talk.

PERSONAL.
As showing how unexpected Governor Boies's first election was to him two years ago, his daughter mentions that she and her father had drunk all packed for a European tour, and the time, when the news came of his success the journey was abandoned.
Herr Edmund Mosse, owner of the "Berliner Tageblatt," one of the most widely read newspapers in Germany, has presented a finely equipped hospital to the university town of Göttingen. The gift was accepted with great pomp a few days ago. Herr Mosse is among the wealthiest men in Berlin, and as if this were not evidence enough, one of the handsomest squares in the German capital.

The Rev. Henry F. Allen, of Boston, rector of the Church of the Messiah, is a member of a sewing society and does a little embroidery. "The Post" says, and may not have a high commercial value, but is esteemed by his fair parishioners for sentimental reasons.
Stanton J. Poelle and Charles W. Fairbanks are talked about in Indiana as possible candidates for the Governorship. They are both Republicans, and the latter is spoken of as representing the Gresham interest, while the former is an element different from the Administration party.

Mark Twain, thinking to play a joke on an Englishman who asked him for a match in the hotel corridor at Aix-les-Bains last night, whereupon to light a lamp, gave the man a safety-match without the box to scratch it on. When subsequently the Englishman told him that he had not been able to light the match on his trousers, he had scratched on the window-pane. He found on examination that his matches would light easily when drawn briskly across window-panes.

Prince Guenther of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, in Germany, has become engaged to the Princess Luise von Waldenburg, the great-grand daughter of King Otto of Bavaria, with the exception of the great King Otto of Bavaria, the only unmarried ruler in Germany, and has now attained the age of forty years.

The Marquis Grimaldi di Torisena, the wealthy Italian nobleman who was captured by bandits a few weeks ago, has been set at liberty. The Marquis was delivered into the hands of the robbers by two servants who had been in his service for many years. He was confined for nine days in a dark cave, in the mountains, and was obliged to subsist upon the poorest food. The bandits demanded a large ransom, but the Italian police pursued them so closely that they were forced to give the Marquis his liberty and thus lost the expected money.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.
Chicago papers are severely criticizing the Rev. W. W. Wilson, an Episcopal clergyman of that city, for some utterances of his on the labor question. "When workmen," he said, "make a demand for higher wages it is natural for the question to arise whether the granting of such a request will prove of benefit to the community. If the community had the assurance that the granting of the demands of the dissatisfied element would result in an improvement of their condition there would be no limit to the giving, and we would be only too glad to do all in our power to help our fellow-men. The question is, in this statement—perhaps the amount of which should depend on their moral worthiness, rather than a right to which they are entitled, is deservedly characterized, not only as bad political economy, but bad Christianity."

Big Chance for Improvement.—First Arctic Explorer—
—I say!
Second Arctic Explorer—Say on.
—I say! We're in a box.
—The "It"?
—We'll have to wait for a rescuing party.
—One will come, I suppose.
—Yes, they always come—but not always on time.
—I say!
—Don't you think the present style of Arctic exploration might be improved?
—Perhaps so. What would you suggest?
—I think the rescuing party ought to go ahead.—(New-York Weekly.)

One of the largest caves in the world is on the island of Corsica, about two miles from the town of Ponte Leccia. Up to the present time it has never been thoroughly explored. A few weeks ago local scientists determined, if possible, to gain some knowledge of the interior. A fearless miner from neighboring village, supplied with instruments and food for a long journey, undertook the exploration. Passing through the entrance, hardly large enough for a man's body, he found himself in an immense rock-riddled hall, with walls reaching in places to a height of seventy-five feet. Various small passageways led from the room to others similar in size and appearance. For two days and a half the man continued on his journey through the system of caverns, when his progress was stopped by the presence of an immense lake. Finding no way to get back to the entrance, having been five days in the subterranean exploration, the shepherd in the neighborhood that the cave's exit is near Calvi on the coast. There at least is a deep hole, known as the "Roaring Cavern." In stormy weather waves from the ocean dash down the hole and make a noise which can be heard far and wide. The echo from the waves can be

rise to the name. The same peculiar roaring of the heard at the entrance of the cave near Ponte Leccia. Stories and traditions about the cavern are plentiful. Swedish geologists who recently spent some time on the island say that it is a subterranean bed of the river Golo, which once emptied into the Gulf of Calvi.

The editor of "Harper's Drawer" says that the following lines were written by a Bostonian, and not, as might be supposed, by "a jealous New-Yorker, or a cavilling Chicago man":

UNIQUE.
"Fmy, your real opinion speak,
Is not Boston quite un-jac?"
"I quits aite with you, of course;
Unas, ons, and equa, horse!"

"That was a delightfully shrewd answer of the good wife of Professor Robert H. the faculty of the cant-republican of the religious tongue of that day, and invited a gentleman to dinner and he had accepted with the reservation, 'If I am spared.'"
—"First, we'd," said "Robert," "if you're dead I expect you,"—(Detroit Free Press.)

"The London Lancet" tells of the remarkable re- performance of Major Knox Holmes, the veteran cyclist. This officer, who has now all but completed his eighty-third year, took part in the "military march" of the Twenty-sixth Middlesex Cycling Corps, from Hitching to Peterborough and back, a distance of 100 miles. The time occupied by the volunteers was 10 hours and 57 minutes, but, although the affair was in no sense a race, Major Holmes, who was mounted on a tandem with a youthful rider under 18 years of age, arrived at the termination of the march five minutes in advance of his companions. He was necessarily fatigued, but soon recovered, and partook of dinner with zest.

"My boy says you haven't taught him any spelling, said the mother to the teacher."
—"No; we only teach the girls spelling. The boy don't need it, because when they grow up and go into business, they employ the girls as typewriters."—(Harpers' Bazar.)

THE LIEDEKERKZ CONCERT.
From a strictly musical point of view, the performance made by the German Liederkreis last night giving the first of this season's concerts in the Music Hall instead of the society's own music room—was highly successful. Whether it will meet the approval of those of the members who are strongly attached to the social side of the society's activities is another matter. There will doubtless be many members who, while conceding the artistic gain accomplished by the change, will yet question the propriety of the club's entering into a contest with a giver of public concerts, thus only inviting public criticism, but putting aside so much of its mission as was embraced in the idea that the club's musical efforts are designed to edify and entertain its own members. The magnitude of such an undertaking as that of last night might be held to justify the occasional emergence of the club's efforts into the light of publicity, and so long as the performance is on the plane occupied last night there need be no loss at all in dignity. But however the members may think, for the public the change is a distinct gain.

The chorus of the society appeared in splendid form last night, and its singing was in the highest degree creditable.
In their part of the programme the men sang particularly well, and gave evidence of an advance under the drill of Herr Heinrich Zoellner, who has just entered upon his second year as the conductor of the society. In the first number, a cantata by Bach, beginning "Nun ist das Heil," the women's chorus participated, and afterward sang the choral part of a dainty serenade composed by the female chorus of the Liederkreis. A notable feature of the mixed chorus was the complete reversal of the prevalent proportion of men's and women's voices, the tenor choir being stronger than is ever heard in the singing societies that use the vernacular.

Herr Zoellner had the Symphony Orchestra to help him, but the absence of Herr Brodsky as leader of the violins was felt almost as much as the concert of the Oratorio Society on Saturday evening. It is a pity that so little care is paid to the instrumental accompaniments at all of our choral concerts.
The choruses of the band and the choir combined. The second part of the programme was filled with Herr Zoellner's "Columbus," for which the gifted composer wrote both text and music. An apology was made for Mr. Fischer, who sang the part of Columbus, though afflicted with a cold. The other solo vocal performers of the evening were Miss Emma Juch, Miss Olive Fremstad and Robert Kann. Miss Juch's voice and style were never more commensurate with the great air from "Die Walkure" than on this occasion, and her performance of "Hilf mir die Welt zu erobern" was a most successful one. Miss Fremstad sang a much more unqualified success in the Schubert number, Mr. Paderewski played half a dozen short pieces, already heard at his recitals, and aroused great enthusiasm. The large concert-room was completely filled by the audience, the purchasers of the boxes being as follows:

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|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. Schmid. | 33. Henry Steadway. |
| 2. H. G. G. G. | 34. H. G. G. G. |
| 3. H. G. G. G. | 35. D. G. G. G. |
| 4. H. G. G. G. | 36. D. G. G. G. |
| 5. H. G. G. G. | 37. E. H. W. W. |
| 6. F. E. E. E. | 38. D. G. G. G. |
| 7. F. E. E. E. | 39. D. G. G. G. |
| 8. F. E. E. E. | 40. D. G. G. G. |
| 9. F. E. E. E. | 41. D. G. G. G. |
| 10. F. E. E. E. | 42. D. G. G. G. |
| 11. F. E. E. E. | 43. D. G. G. G. |
| 12. F. E. E. E. | 44. D. G. G. G. |
| 13. F. E. E. E. | 45. D. G. G. G. |
| 14. F. E. E. E. | 46. D. G. G. G. |
| 15. F. E. E. E. | 47. D. G. G. G. |
| 16. | |